The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859. NUMBER 232.

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR ST. LOUIS.

Morning and After Noon, the 2nd leaf... trains will leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets as follows:

9:30 am Mail and Express, (Sundays excepted).
4:30 pm Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.

Express.....8:30 am
Express.....1:30 pm
Joliet.....8:15 am
Chicago.....5:00 pm
Joliet.....9:00 am
Chicago.....5:45 pm

A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Spring Rates—Through Freight Line.

Through date and until further notice, Freight will be carried on this line as below:

From Chicago to	1st class	2d class	3d class	4th class	5th class	Special rates
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Special
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Pittsburgh, O.,	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.10
Philadelphia,	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.25	1.10	1.25
Baltimore,	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.25	1.10	1.25
Cincinnati, O.,	70	70	60	55	50	70
Columbus, O.,	1.00	90	80	70	60	80
Wheeling, Va.,	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.20

Rates from Pittsburgh, Pa.: Grain and Highwines to Cincinnati, O., 30c.; do. do. to Dayton, O., 35c.

Rates from Cincinnati, O.: Grain and Highwines to Pittsburgh, O., 30c.; do. do. to Dayton, O., 25c.

Special Grain Rates, at Close rates.

Special Great Speed Freight Line for Freight Office, corner Contracts made to above points with

Van Buren and Canal Streets, Chicago.

Contracts to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Central R. R. given by CLARKE & CO., office Steel's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at depot in Chicago.

JAS. W. MUSSER, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago, March 4, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Capacity of this Road is equal to any in the Country.

THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leaving Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh, with through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus affording facilities for the transportation of passengers unequalled for speed, comfort by any other route.

Passenger Cars and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Connections.

Sleeping Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars are attached to the Fast Lines running through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Connections.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Depot, corner of Liberty and Fort Wayne streets, for the Fast and Express Lines, and at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, for the Accommodation Line.

Baggage Checked through to Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Trains Leave Pittsburgh as follows:

7:30 a.m. Express, connecting at Harrisburg with the 8 A.M. Express Train for Philadelphia, arriving at 5 P.M. And in New York at 10.30 P.M.

12 noon. Express at Pittsburgh, with the 5 P.M. Fast Line, arrive in Philadelphia at 10 A.M., and in New York at 12.30 P.M. Also, connecting at Harrisburg with the 7 P.M. Express, arriving at Philadelphia 11 P.M., New York 1 A.M.

8:30 p.m. Fast Line, with Sleeping Cars attached, through tickets only to Philadelphia and New York.

11 p.m. Mail, only to Harrisburg, connecting with the 4 A.M. Express Train for Philadelphia and New York.

Fare Always as Low as by Any Other Route.

☞ Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh, at the Depot.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Central R. R., by leasing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., gives to the Pennsylvania Central the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTH WEST.

The connecting of tracts by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all cramage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages fully appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public.

Shippers of freight to the North West will find it to their advantage to ship by this route.

For further contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

J. D. Ireland, Pittsburgh; J. Bowley, Steubenville, O.; E. S. Peters & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. C. Johnson, Ripley, O.; S. Rowley, Portsmouth, O.; Wm. Neal & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Neiter & Bowley, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; R. W. Thomas & Co., Madison, Ind.; Adams & Hinsdale, Evansville, Ind.; C. R. C. Madison, Madison, Ind.; William Hingham, Cincinnati, O.; P. O'Riley & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Edward Bowman & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, St. Louis, Mo.; Hardy, Hosier, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry & Hall, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koontz, Baltimore, Md.; Murphy & Wade, Boston, Mass., or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The greatest facilities afforded to Shippers, with speedy transfer of Live Stock, and Good Accommodations, with usual privileges of stopping in transit to change thereof.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Pittsburgh to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Ballston, without rest on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to and from the Ohio, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North West Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its transit.

The Rates of Freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as low as by any other Railroad Company.

☞ For particulars in regard to shipping, apply to Wm. R. H. Hornbrook in the West ordering goods from the East will save time by direct them to be shipped by this route.

Parties attending to their own Shipments from the East, will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping; or letters addressed to either of them will receive prompt attention.

Philadelphia—Thomas A. Scott, Agent, 1 Dock street, Philadelphia.

Baltimore—S. Kemp, 56 North street, Baltimore.

New York—Vacant, No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

Boston—Vacant, No. 3 Eastern Railroad Depot, Philadelphia.

Lauch & Co., 56 North street, Philadelphia.

H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
G. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

Through Route to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Utica, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford, Providence, and all the principal New England States.

Cars run through and accommodation via old Michigan Line.

6:45 am. New York Express leave Chicago via old Michigan Line.

8:30 pm. New York and Boston Express, via old Michigan Line.

8:45 am. Train, (daily except Sundays) connects at Adrian with Train for Monroe and Detroit, with close connections at Detroit with Trains on Great Western Railroad.

2:30 am. (Daily, Sundays excepted,) connecting at Elkhart with train for Goshen, Ind.

8:30 pm. (Daily, except Saturday,) connecting at Adrian with Trains for Monroe and Detroit.

ONE OF

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars

Will accompany the Night Train.

☞ Passengers leaving Chicago on the 8:45 am. Train, get a Supper at Cleveland, Ohio.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Tremont House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

H. K. GALE, Gen'l Western Agent.
A. F. SMITH, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO TO PIKE'S PEAK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD,

OF MISSOURI.

THROUGH ROUTE

VIA ST. LOUIS.

Four Trains leave Chicago daily via St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, and Illinois Central Railroads making direct connections at St. Louis with the trains of the Pacific Railroad, at Jefferson City with daily line of packets for Kansas City, Leavenworth, and points on the upper Missouri River, the present terminus of the road, with the great overland mail stages for Independence & Co., to Utah and Pike's Peak, with daily line of stages for all points in the Interior of Missouri and South Western Kansas.

Through Tickets

By this route, saving TWO DOLLARS, can be had at the offices of the above railroads in Chicago, and at the all principal ticket offices in the North West.

T. McKISSOCK, Superintendent.
E. W. WALLACE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Important to Emigrants to the Gold Regions.

The Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express, Passenger and Freight Company, composed of the well known firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, Government Contractors, with their numerous lines of Mail, Express, Stage, Ox Team, Mule, Saddle and Ox Trains for the conveyance of passengers, express matter and freight to the Gold Regions, Salt Lake Valley and Smoky Hill Fork route.

This company have the contract for carrying the mails. The Legislature of Kansas has established a Territorial Road. By this route the above company are establishing stations at and feeding posts every twenty-five miles along the road, with ample accommodations for passengers and stock en route. The route is up the valley of the Kansas river, and is well adapted to within three hundred miles of the mines.

An appropriation of $30,000 has been made by the towns between Fort Riley and Leavenworth, for complete repairs of roads and bridges.

The advantages of this route over all others are evident, and it is over one hundred and fifty miles nearer the mines than by any other, being nearly on a direct line W. est of Leavenworth to the mouth of Cherry Creek.

The establishment of the above road by the Territorial government, and the express guarantee of the company is the superiority of this route.

For full particulars for freight or passage, by this line, inquire of

C. S. PRATT,
Agent Pacific Railroad,
Office 32 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Open to Lisbon.

On and after Monday, Jan. 24th, 1859, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Clinton at.....8:00 am.
Arrive at Lisbon at.....2:00 pm.
Leave Lisbon at.....2:00 pm.
Arrive at Clinton.....8:00 pm.

Connecting with Through Express Freight Train on the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At DeWitt will Stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.

At Yankee Run with Stages for Tipton and at Union Grove with Stages for Tiston: at Lisbon with Stages for Anamosa, Mt. Vernon, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Ft. Dodge, Maxinge, Ft. Dunodieu, Council Bluffs and Sioux City.

The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa. It being only 151 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the heart of Iowa.

☞ An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge by Omnibus.

J. M. HAN, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
ASHBEL WELCH, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Dec. 13, 1858, trains on this road will leave as follows:

9:00 am. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien.

8:00 pm. For Janesville and Madison.

☞ Through Cars for Chicago for all points in the North West.

☞ Through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of cars.

Connecting at Prairie du Chien with a daily line of United States Mail Coaches.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Agent.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description

Furnished on short notice,

and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

nov-8d-6y-1771

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY

of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1859.

Charles Dengler vs. Philip Larmon, John B. Knight and R. B. Rannel. Petition for Mechanics Lien.

It is ordered by the court that John B. Knight and R. B. Rannel, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1859, a petition for a mechanic's lien, and a summons thereon issued and returned into this Court, on the 16th day of February, 1859, and it appearing from said petition that said John B. Knight and R. B. Rannel are defendants not residents of this State, on the first Monday of March next, (1859,) as is by law required.

Now, therefore, on the said John B. Knight and R. B. Rannel, defendants, be and appear before the Circuit and Chancery Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said Cook county, on the first Monday of March, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. K. CHURCH, Clerk.
HENRY & ARMSBY, Comp'ts' Solicitors.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed, Clover

Seed, and Canada Club Seed Wheat, For sale in quantities to suit, by S. E. BUTLER,
Miller's Block, South Water street, corner of Clark.
mh30-2y

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Judicial Election—Tuesday, April 5.

For Judges of the Superior Court—

VAN H. HIGGINS,
GRANT GOODRICH.

For Deputy Clerks of the Superior Court—

CASPAR BUTZ,
C. B. HAWLEY.

Illinois Lands.

The second letter of James Caird, Esq. M. P., on Illinois Lands, will be found on the third page of our daily edition this morning.

AN INFAMOUS HISTORY.

Several of Wentworth's friends are denying around town, to every man that they can get hold of, that Wentworth has offered any sum of money to suppress the history of his own Administration, said to be in course of preparation by *Brown the Beast*, who was the ex-Mayor's chief adviser. Brown is in the Penitentiary, doing penance for a crime; but as his health is somewhat delicate, he is, most of the time, in the hospital, where he is inditing his "Recollections of the Life and Times of John Wentworth." We do not know anything about the contents of the expected volume, but we are assured, that they reflect little credit on Wentworth's Administration, and that the revelations, though doubtless disgusting, will be such as concern all who have an interest in the maintenance of the good name of Chicago. We do not intend to notice the book when it appears. It is not our province to do so. Our columns have been too often soiled with allusions to Brown's feats, and we turn over to the *Democrat* the task of advertising the volume when it comes to hand. We have only to say, that if Gov. Matteson, whose friends control the penitentiary, is urging Brown up by this thing, he is doing what he ought not to do; but if he and Long John want to tell wholesome truths about each other, it is no affair of ours. Let them go ahead; but we protest against thrusting the statements of such fellows as Brown upon a disgusted public. They may be true; from the fact that Brown kept a diary in which he recorded the events connected with his career during Wentworth's administration, with copies of official instructions, they may be true to the letter. We hope the book will not be published. The record will show how a man may go astray and still occupy a position like that which Wentworth had usurped; and that would be prejudicial to the morals of the young. We are almost ready to say that it is the duty of the police to find out what printer has got the sheets, and by application to the proper court suppress them. This Brown business has created demoralization enough already, and should go no further.

DRED SCOTT, PURE AND SIMPLE.

Having failed in the scheme of getting votes in the false pretense of a "People's Ticket"—having exhausted the dodge of "preserving the purity of the ermine from the contamination of partisan politics"—we observe that the fighting Democracy, headed by the well known names of Philip Conley, S. D. LaRue, Chas. McDonell, Matthew Lynch, Patrick Consadine Philip A. Hoyne, etc., have issued a call in the *Times* inviting "all *Democrats* in Cook county to meet in Mass Convention at the Light Guard Hall this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to nominate candidates to be supported *by the party* at the approaching judicial "election." A great rush is not anticipated at Light Guard Hall, we believe, but those who attend will of course nominate two ardent supporters of the Dred Scott decision for judges. In this they will do a sensible thing, and at the same time follow Democratic precedents in Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and all over the Union. Let the issue be made squarely. The innocent bleating of the Chicago *Times* against partisanship in judicial elections, does not meet the approval of the primary politicians, when it is seen that it accomplishes nothing. We are now getting on a proper footing. The gongs and scare-crows are put back in their places, and the implements of genuine strife are brought on the field. Who is ambitious to carry Dred Scott into the battle next Tuesday?

MORE OF IT.

Wentworth has no loop-hole of escape left him. He is smoked out from behind all his subterfuges. The proof thickens every hour. His maps, whether right side up or reversed, no longer have power to deceive anybody. Sedgwick street and the Green Bay road are found to be very innocent thoroughfares. All that Wentworth desires is the defeat of the West Side Union Depot, and he has not the courage to attack that enterprise openly. Read the following note from Dr. Foster:

Editors Press and Tribune:

I alone am interested in the vacation of that extreme part of Sedgwick street lying between blocks 2 and 3 in Section 33, T. 40, R. 14, and am alone responsible for any and all efforts that have been made for its vacation. As the vacation of this part of the street would, in my opinion, benefit me and injure no one I petitioned the Council once or twice to vacate it, and I beg leave here to give notice that I intend continually to ask for its vacation until I achieve the object or see cause to desist.

Mr. Peck, with many others, may at my solicitation, have signed one or more of my petitions, as it was his duty to do, and the duty of all good citizens who have examined the subject. Further than this he has never said or done anything to effect its vacation, so far as I know. I make this statement in order that no other person may be castigated for my sins.

Respectfully yours, JOHN H. FOSTER.

That will do. Now let Wentworth take down his map of North Chicago, and supply its place with another representing the relation of the town and Senator Douglas' property to the "three hundred acre park" on the South side.

Young Men's Association—Reply of Mr. French.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In looking over the article in your issue of Wednesday last, signed by Samuel S. Greeley, and indorsed by most of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association, I was somewhat surprised to find several misstatements and misrepresentations. I am aware that in the heat of political warfare and electioneering campaigns, it has become, to a certain extent, the custom to distort and misrepresent facts, when such sagenerous, and dishonorable proceedings are thought necessary to success, but I had supposed that literary institutions, laying claims to high attainments and noble endeavors, like our own, were exemplars of better things. In reply to the several matters referred to in the compositon, I wish to say: 1. Mr. Greeley called upon me for a statement simply—*as I understood him*—of the amount of bills for dues in my possession, and in the possession of the different collectors, and also the amount of money collected from those bills by myself and them. In compliance with the request, I rendered him the account of what I understood him to ask for and desire. Subsequently he inquired if I had rendered a full statement of all money received for the Association from all sources. I informed him that I had not; that there was a running account of receipts and disbursements, consisting of money received from dues, from non-members for temporary use of the rooms, &c., and of money expended for postage, and other small, but necessary, disbursements, that I would render him a statement, taken from the account book kept for that purpose, of all such receipts and expenditures, if he desired it. Mr. Greeley does not accuse me of dishonesty, nor could he very well, when he admits that the disbursements exceeded the receipts; but he does accuse me "of want of care and system in account," when, if he had examined the books properly, I think he would have saved himself the trouble and inclination of writing, and the public of reading, any such imputations.

2. Mr. Greeley says to Mr. French was aware of the proposed change before it was finally voted." I hardly know what he intends to convey by the words "finally voted," but I wish to state distinctly, that the first intimation of any dissatisfaction, or any desire or thought on the part of the Board of making any change, was conveyed me by a letter received from Mr. King, chairman of the Library Committee, and which spoke for itself, stating that "At a joint meeting of the Committee on the Library and on Periodicals on yesterday evening, (17th,) it was determined that Mr. Samuel D. Johns be appointed Librarian of the Association for the ensuing year, the appointment to take effect on the 15th January proximo."

3. It is untrue that I have made additions to the library without authority or contrary to the instructions of the board. The Association has been receiving books from time to time during the entire year from S. C. Griggs & Co., but they were volumes, received as issued, of works subscribed for by the Association prior to the present administration and with which I had nothing to do.

4. I am charged with retaining and refusing to deliver up moneys belonging to the Association. Now, this is rather a grave charge, and it seems important that the facts of the case should be clearly stated. For some two years past I have been relieved from the duty of collecting the dues of members, that labor being performed by collectors, they receiving a per centage for the same. Last September, the Treasurer expressed a desire to be relieved from further care and trouble in overseeing the collections. Whereupon, I informed the chairman of the Finance Committee that I would take charge of them, if desired, and that as I found it necessary to employ an assistant in the library, paying him out of my salary, he would officiate at the rooms during the short time I should be absent from them in the early part of the day, and I could devote that time to collecting, considering it as so much extra work, as I otherwise performed all the duties incumbent upon me—and expecting as a matter of course, that the Board would be willing to pay me, for such services, the same as other collectors. But it seems that I was mistaken. The Board, at their meeting last evening, refused to allow the bill presented, or any remuneration—thought no doubt, they could make a good note out of it, to sound against me in the present canvass—and the result and end of the matter is, that the Association has got the money, and the extra work for nothing; and, best of all, the old Board have lost the splendid chance, as they undoubtedly think, of making out of it, electioneering capital.

Finally, I reiterate what has already been publicly stated elsewhere, that the Opposition Ticket, and that alone, is the ticket to me in any respect whatever. Neither have I asked of it any favors, or that it will pursue this or that policy if elected. H. D. FRENCH.

Farming Lands of Illinois.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have read the interesting letter in your paper of yesterday morning, from the pen of JAMES CAIRD, M. P., in relation to Illinois, but I must be permitted to say that he falls into some errors. For instance, he says that "cattle require only six weeks' provender in winter" in Northern Illinois, when the fact is that they need hand-feeding at least four months, taking one winter with another. In the latitude of Centralia and Cairo, perhaps six or eight week's fodder will suffice to take stock through the winter.

Mr. Caird states that only "*one-tenth* of the fertile land of this State has been brought under cultivation." I have seen the same statement made before, but it is a great error. A little reflection will discover its fallacy. It is probable that *ten* average counties in Illinois contain as many fertile acres as are under cultivation in the whole State! Hardly. There are about thirty-five millions of acres of land in Illinois, the tenth of which is three and a half millions of acres. There are at least 180,000 farmer families in the State. Divide this quantity of land among them and it would give only *twenty-two* acres of cultivated land, on the average, to each farmer, which, under nearly every one must know is an utterance. The ground annually planted in corn alone, is fully one-tenth of the surface of the State. Wheat, oats, buckwheat, barely and potatoes take up at least as much more, which make seven millions of acres. There are many acres of land in clover and other tame grasses for pasture and hay, at four millions of acres which is a moderate estimate; this added to the above, gives eleven millions of acres that have been brought under cultivation; or, *one-third* of the entire surface of the State over which the plow share has passed. This estimate is fortified from another point of view. The present population of our State exceeds 1,600,000. Two millions of whom reside on farms and six hundred thousand in towns. If only one-tenth of the arable land is under cultivation, then there must be enough uncultivated soil to furnish a farm apiece for all the farmers in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, and each one to have as many acres to plow as our Illinois farmers have. It needs no argument to prove that this would be a physical impossibility. When the population of Illinois reaches five millions, or three times its present numbers, the average size of the farms will be about fifty acres—after deducting waste lands. Such farms would be a good deal smaller than people would stay on, if larger ones could be obtained by emigrating elsewhere. If the State of Illinois were divided into quarter section farms (of 160 acres each) it would afford 300,000 such homesteads. Now, suppose that each occupant's family averaged seven persons, the whole number would be 1,456,000; to add a million more for town people, and the total would not equal the present population of Pennsylvania, and very little exceed that of Ohio at this time. If the number of farmers in Illinois were doubled, the entire surface of the State would hardly give 100 acres of land to each; and from this must be deducted one-fourth or one-fifth for timber lands, swamps, sloughs, town sites, etc.

Most of the railroads run through the best settled portions of the State, and this has caused many persons to suppose that very little of the soil is under cultivation, but it is a great mistake. AGRICOLA.

"Home for the Friendless"—Dr. Rice's Lecture on Spiritualism—"Reform School for Girls."

Editors Press and Tribune:

Nobly have our citizens met the calls of the Lady Directors of the "Home" upon them, during the past week, for this last, but far from least, of our city charities.

Permit me to illustrate to what use the noble Home they are about to build, is for all time to be appropriated.

The writer was an eye witness to what he relates. On one of the coldest mornings of the past winter, one of the few when the thermometer marked 10° below zero, (and all the colder seemed that bitter day, because of the mildness of the winter), the carriage and horses (not for the first time) of one of our wealthy citizens might have been seen standing at the door of one of the most wretched of all the "sty houses" on "the Delta." Pass with me into the cold, filthy, cheerless place. Upon a wretched bed lay a mother that had not long been made the mother of the little one by her side; three other little children, for the oldest of that mother's two was but five winters old, were there, without shoes or hose, with little clothing, no food no fire—but from a few shavings hastily collected by the children, sent to them from the Industrial School just by. A Directoress from the "Home" had come in that carriage to minister to the poor mother's wants, and take the freezing and starving ones away to a Home abounding with warmth, and food, and comfort. In one short hour, what a change! None like it until we shall reach the Home up yonder, "not made with hands," where there is no night, nor want, no pain nor sin. These three little ones had gone on their first ride, crying, laughing, shouting—were washed, warmed, shod, clothed, and filling their little stomachs with the substantial and nutritious food of the "Home." Thrice blessed work! Blessing the "mothers in Israel," who have taken it in hand; blessing the miserable creatures relieved, and most richly blessing our citizens, who the past week, hard as the times are, have taken the bolts and bars from their hearts and purses, and have given $8,000 in hard cash toward the immediate erection of a first class building for the "Home of the Friendless. $2,000 more is wanted, and it will come, for "what is that among so many?" warm sympathizing hearts? Why, there's Judge ——, and Lawyer —— and Col. ——, and Dr. ——, and Mr. and Mrs. ——, and the generous Widow ——, and an hundred others, able, willing, waiting—they will feel hurt if you don't call on them this lecture this evening! Won't we try, one and all, to make it worth $500 to the Home? I should n't wonder! Forbid it, Lewisthan will, under these hints, do us the honor to put into Chicago instead of smaller one-horse ports.

PLEASANT AND APPROPRIATE.—Our readers have not forgotten the account we gave some weeks since, of the delightful exercises made by a number of our citizens at the opening of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. to Missouri. So much good feeling prevailed on their return that they formed a society and appointed appropriate officers, styling it the Society of St. Joseph. Much of the enjoyment of the company was due to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Henry Starring, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Yesterday we saw a beautiful piece of silver plate with the following inscription:

Presented by the Society of St. Joseph, Feb. 24, 1859."

The testimonial is beautiful and appropriate and most worthily bestowed. It will be presented to-day to Mr. Starring by our fellow citizen S. F. Gale, Esq., in behalf of the Society.

Alarming Inundation at the Head of Lake—Michigan City Under Water.

MICHIGAN CITY, March 31—7 P. M.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The late heavy rains have proved disastrous to the lowland region at the head of Lake Michigan.

This (Thursday) morning, as a laborer was going to his work in the woods, he discovered a giving way, or sinking of the earth—a spot about a hundred yards square. In the centre of this sinking land, a bubbling pp of water was observed, which increased in volume every moment, the land in the meantime still sinking, and the sinking was increasing. The man hurried to town (Michigan City) and gave the alarm, and your correspondent, with a large number of others, went out. It was a quarter of a mile west of town. When we got there, a miniature lake, covering a whole field, two hundred yards square had formed, and the earth still sinking, and the water still spreading.

At this present writing (3 o'clock, P.M.), we are in great danger of being completely submerged. The water is rising rapidly, and has already covered the railroad track, and some three or four hundred acres of our best farming lands, gardens and yards; and nearly all the buildings in Michigan City are at this moment surrounded with water. The cellars are full, and some of the smaller houses are submerged to the second stories.

Such an occurrence has never before been known at the head of the Lake, and none of us can account for it. From appearances, the country is only a crust upon the water, and it, in many places, sinking down, and being replaced by water. We don't know where this will end. Our people are packing up their goods ready to start off to-morrow, if the water continues to rise. We may have to throw ourselves upon the mercy of Chicago;—if so, you will hear from us in the morning.

I write this in the midst of great excitement, and the train which will bring this to you is just starting. A. LOOR.

[Unless our readers have as capacious a man as the writer of the above represents Lake Michigan to possess, they will probably find some difficulty in swallowing this story entire. Had the writer delayed his account until this, (Friday morning, April 1,) he doubtless would not have considered it necessary to spell his name backwards as he has done.—EDS. P. & T.]

Guthrie for President.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"A formidable movement in favor of the Hon. James Guthrie for the Presidency is on foot, both in the North and in the South. It is asserted here that the Hunter and Slidell interest prefers Guthrie to Wise. The New Orleans *Delta*, the Mobile *Register*, and the Mississippi organ of Jefferson Davis, are also said to have indicated their preference in the same direction. The press of Kentucky is said to be an unit in his behalf, and feelers have been thrown out in some of the papers of Pennsylvania and New-York. Of course, Mr. Guthrie looks to the Charleston Convention for a nomination.

We have heard some of the National Democrats in this city talk in favor of Guthrie, and it is not unlikely that he may enjoy the honor of being beaten by the Republican candidate in 1860.

THE CITY.

GRAIN SEALING.—James McCarty a lad was sent to the Reform School yesterday for stealing grain.

GONE TO THE ASYLUM.—Brennan, the Kendall County murderer, pardoned by Gov. Bissell, on account of his insanity, when the deed was committed, has been taken to Jacksonville.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.—The alleged conspiracy case in which Hertz and the Scotts are defendants, will be heard to-day before Justice Milliken.

NEW BISHOP OF CHICAGO.—We learn from an official source says the *Catholic Mirror*, that Rev. James Duggan has been appointed Bishop of Chicago.

MOVEMENTS IN DOMESTICS.—Mary Ann Mccarthy of the party of servant girls arrested for larceny in attempting to steal the amount of their wages due at the Granite House, was held to bail in $500 yesterday for thus appropriating knives, forks, spoons, &c., to the value of $17.50. The others were discharged.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.—To keep up appearances and yet *not* clean a street. Take a gang of men with shovels. Have the mud and filth laid in piles. Don't remove the piles. Let the carriages and horses tread them down. Keep doing so some more. For details see streets of South Division.

BUICK BUILDING FOR SALE.—The four story brick building, now occupied by the Job Department of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, with lease of ground for three years and a half, is for sale cheap, as we shall shortly move our establishment to new quarters. If desired the boiler and shafting will be sold with the building. See advertisement.

CHICAGO AND COLLINGWOOD.—We learn that the Northern Railroad have made their arrangements for the four first-class steamers, Evergreen City, Ontonagon, Fountain City, and settled portions of the State, and that has caused many persons to suppose that very little of the soil is under cultivation, but it is a great mistake. AGRICOLA.

"Home for the Friendless"—Dr. Rice's Lecture on Spiritualism—"Reform School for Girls."

Editors Press and Tribune:

Nobly have our citizens met the calls of the Lady Directors of the "Home" upon them, during the past week, for this last, but far from least, of our city charities.

Permit me to illustrate to what use the noble Home they are about to build, is for all time to be appropriated.

The writer was an eye witness to what he relates. On one of the coldest mornings of the past winter, one of the few when the thermometer marked 10° below zero, (and all the colder seemed that bitter day, because of the mildness of the winter), the carriage and horses (not for the first time) of one of our wealthy citizens might have been seen standing at the door of one of the most wretched of all the "sty houses" on "the Delta." Pass with me into the cold, filthy, cheerless place. Upon a wretched bed lay a mother that had not long been made the mother of the little one by her side; three other little children, for the oldest of that mother's two was but five winters old, were there, without shoes or hose, with little clothing, no food no fire—but from a few shavings hastily collected by the children, sent to them from the Industrial School just by. A Directoress from the "Home" had come in that carriage to minister to the poor mother's wants, and take the freezing and starving ones away to a Home abounding with warmth, and food, and comfort. In one short hour, what a change! None like it until we shall reach the Home up yonder, "not made with hands," where there is no night, nor want, no pain nor sin. These three little ones had gone on their first ride, crying, laughing, shouting—were washed, warmed, shod, clothed, and filling their little stomachs with the substantial and nutritious food of the "Home." Thrice blessed work! Blessing the "mothers in Israel," who have taken it in hand; blessing the miserable creatures relieved, and most richly blessing our citizens, who the past week, hard as the times are, have taken the bolts and bars from their hearts and purses, and have given $8,000 in hard cash toward the immediate erection of a first class building for the "Home of the Friendless. $2,000 more is wanted, and it will come, for "what is that among so many?" warm sympathizing hearts? Why, there's Judge ——, and Lawyer —— and Col. ——, and Dr. ——, and Mr. and Mrs. ——, and the generous Widow ——, and an hundred others, able, willing, waiting—they will feel hurt if you don't call on them this lecture this evening! Won't we try, one and all, to make it worth $500 to the Home? I should n't wonder! Forbid it, Lewisthan will, under these hints, do us the honor to put into Chicago instead of smaller one-horse ports.

PLEASANT AND APPROPRIATE.—Our readers have not forgotten the account we gave some weeks since, of the delightful exercises made by a number of our citizens at the opening of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. to Missouri. So much good feeling prevailed on their return that they formed a society and appointed appropriate officers, styling it the Society of St. Joseph. Much of the enjoyment of the company was due to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Henry Starring, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Yesterday we saw a beautiful piece of silver plate with the following inscription:

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A MOST SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE—SHOCKING ACCIDENT—SERIOUS FIRE.—Last night, about an hour after 11 P. M., a circumstance occurred in this city, without a parallel in our annals for a twelve-month past. It had not been unforseen by sagacious persons, and indeed the prognostications were as pointed as were the probabilities ample that something of the kind should take place. Of our one hundred and thirty thousand citizens, the larger share are by daylight prone enough to gather and gape at rumors, but on the occasion referred to, it is asserted on the evidence of several policemen, who were awake, that the general public were simply prone, and asleep.

We had made no preparation for the occurrence, nor had we learned that any were necessary—consequently were caught napping, with the rest, our paper having gone to press. We do not know that the Mayor will be called upon to call out the military; doubtless the event may pass without other disturbing phenomena than those eminently distressing to people of weak nerves, and equally delightful for the same reason, to the kindly (or unkindly) susceptible. We have but little advice to give.

Don't pick up any ten dollar gold pieces you see lying on the sidewalk to-day. Apply the thermometer first, fingers afterward, to any stray horse-shoes left lying around loose. That neatly tied parcel may be a grocer's package, but then again, it may be the sand without the sugar; sit right down beside it, and watch it until to-morrow, or the boys round the next corner will laugh at you.

Don't kick that "plug-hat" left innocently on the side-walk. It may belong to Muggins, Senior, which does not at all lessen the likelihood of its having a brick covert in it, to the detriment of pedal digits calcitrant. Betty, mind the door bell, but look sharp, if you have a window that commands the front door step, else your wondering stare into vacancy may be mirrored back in the grins of fellow-servants over the way with the interest, not to you interesting, of jeers, and the question of "How off for soap?" Let everybody look well about them to-day, and all on account of what happened last night.

In the meantime, if any reader claims fulfilment of the dish of the singular shocking and serious promised in our caption, our explanation of the event of last night will be the best reason why we disappoint expectations so well-grounded. Briefly. March went out last night. It is first of April—*April Fool Day.*

MEETING OF

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

A CASE OF MALFEASANCE.

The contempt of the dominant party for all law, has been so frequently displayed, that our readers will be prepared for the recital which follows:

Thirty-six of the Africans recently imported by the slave schooner Wanderer, were on their way through Georgia, a short time since, in charge of a few traders, bound for the South and a market. They were arrested by a Deputy Marshal of Savannah, who at once sent word of the fact to his superior. That officer telegraphed to Washington for instructions; but the authorities there, always on the alert when a fugitive slave is to be caught, refused or neglected to answer the message; and after waiting a day or two for a reply, the Deputy surrendered "the property" to those who were driving it, and it departed for the lower cotton plantations where it will soon be lost sight of forever. Very properly the people of Georgia who favor the opening of the slave-trade, regard this action, or rather non-action of the Federal Government, as conclusive evidence that when they get any future cargo or cargoes safe within the boundaries of their State, the parties introducing them and reducing them to perpetual slavery are secure from all molestation—no matter how unlawfully or piratically possession may have been originally obtained. Of course, the Georgians are preparing for new ventures. Furnished with a safe refuge at hand when overtaken by the officers of the law, they can afford to defy the perils of capture at sea.

This new malfeasance of Mr. Buchanan is a pungent commentary on the hypocrisy of one of the reasons given by him for the acquisition of Cuba, to wit, that it would tend to the suppression of the slave trade, as well as on his perpetual, hence suspicious, anxiety for the maintenance and enforcement of all the Federal laws. If a slave had broken loose and absconded the whole country would have been aroused; but as nothing but the sale and enslavement of a ship-load of human beings is contemplated, the authorities are conveniently blind and deaf. Oh Democracy!

THE DOY CASE AT ST. JOSEPH.

A correspondent at Elwood, Kansas, sends us a full report of the trial of Dr. Doy and son, which closed at St. Joseph on the 28th inst. We print elsewhere the ruling of the Court and the arguments of the counsel. The testimony though interesting is long, and we are obliged to omit it in detail.

As the public are aware, John Doy and Charles Doy, citizens of Kansas, were kidnapped in that Territory and carried in Platte county, Mo., where they were heavily ironed and thrust into a rude dungeon so dark that they could not see each other at noonday. They were thus confined for a period of two months—being frequently threatened with lynching by the kidnappers. The indictment finally procured against them charged John Doy and Charles Doy with stealing, abducting and decoying a certain slave named Dick, the property of Benj. Wood, of Weston, Mo., from Platte county in Mo., on the first day of January, 1859. The testimony introduced by the Prosecution recited that the slave Dick was overtaken about twelve miles north of Lawrence, riding in Dr. Doy's wagon; that the party, consisting of the Doys and several negroes, were going in the direction of Holden, Calhoun county; that when overtaken Dr. Doy expressed surprise that the negroes were fugitives, and consented to give them up if they should be proven to be such; that the Doys and the negroes were summarily bound with ropes, and carried in their own wagon to Missouri; that the negro Dick had nothing with him but a bundle of clothing and his watch—a miniature with a lock of her hair—a horse laugh went around the Court room when this fact was elicited; that the capturing party consisted of ten persons—citizens of Missouri and Kansas; and that when the negro Dick crossed the river from Weston he had a pass from his master, authorising him to go to Kansas to attend a dance. The main points introduced by the defense were that at the time of the alleged stealing, abducting and decoying, Dr. Doy and his son were at Lawrence attending to their usual avocations; that Dr. Doy was in the habit of conveying persons from one part of the Territory to another for pay; and that he and his son had been constantly at home from the 1st to the 24th of January. Several witnesses testified to these facts.

The arguments of the counsel for the Prosecution, as will be seen, were marked rather by sound and fury than by common sense or legitimate deductions from the evidence. Mr. Attorney Miller railed like a drab, and Col. Doniphan was not far behind him in general invective against the "Abolitionists." The case before the Court seems to have been lost sight of by these gentlemen in the excess of their zeal to blacken their political adversaries. Attorney General Davis, for the Defense, made a very strong argument on the merits, and boldly denounced the capturers of Doy as kidnappers and malefactors,—showing clearly that they had violated the Constitution of the United States in the dearest rights of individual liberty. Gov. Shannon made a better speech in all respects than the public generally supposed him capable of. The Court seems to have ruled justly on all material points, and it is difficult to understand how the jury should have failed, as they did, to agree. They are understood to have been eight for acquittal, and four for conviction. After two efforts to concur on a verdict they were discharged.

This trial has a deeper significance than any fate which may befall Dr. Doy. A jury has been empannelled in a western county of Missouri—the same region which glowed with Border Ruffianism from end to end scarce three years ago—to try an alleged "Abolitionist" for an alleged crime against slave property. In any slave State in the Union except Delaware, Maryland or Missouri, the mob would have saved the jury any trouble in the premises, or, failing of that, the jury would have given the prisoners the extreme penalty of the law without regard to arguments or evidence. Two years ago a jury in Buchanan County, Mo., would have done the same. Public opinion would have overwhelmed them if they had not. Now, a fair trial without excitement, and a probable acquittal on the merits of the case, are not only possible but actual events transpiring in a slave-holding community, so lately the theatre of a war upon the free Territory of Kansas. This is the significant fact of the late trial at St. Joseph.

Thin-Skinned.

The *Christian Times* strains a point to find grounds for an ill-natured attack on the editors of this paper, and in making an appeal to "sectarian" feeling, it evinces the very qualities it alleges against us. It professes to be deeply offended because of the insertion of an item some days ago, which was going the rounds of the newspapers, credited to the N. Y. *Evening Post*. The waif stated that a stupid Sexton of a Baptist Church in Connecticut, had bathed in the baptismal font and neglected to change the water, so that when the clergyman came to use it for administering the ordinance on the following Sabbath, it was found to be unfit for the purpose. This item was clipped out and "typed," just as thousands of miscellaneous items are, and certainly with no intention to hurt any person's feelings, as every reader possessing candor and common sense would know. The motives ascribed to the editors of this paper by the *Christian Times* are not only erroneous but absurd. The editor of that paper must have gone over our columns with a microscope in search of an offence. What have we done to merit such surveillance?

Save Your Time and Labor,

It would save much valuable time and unnecessary labor on the part of some of our correspondents, if they would remember that we do not publish communications involving the interests or good name of individuals or corporations unless they are accompanied by the name of the writer. We received two or three such letters yesterday—one of them embracing a matter of much importance to the shipping interest of the Lakes, and which we would be glad to publish if we had any assurance that its statements are correct. But it comes to us from Buffalo without signature, and of course, it goes to the stove. The writer's time and labor were thrown away, and so was some of ours which we could not well afford to spare.

An Inquiry.

ROCKFORD, March 30, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Can you, through your paper, inform the public why forty cents more is charged to go *from* Rockford to Galena than to *return* precisely over the same ground next day. As it is justly a subject of much complaint, I ask an explanation in behalf of myself and many travellers.

Yours, JESSE BLINN.

Home of the Chivalry.

The following letter, published originally in the Owego (N. Y.) *Times*, a copy of which was mailed to the Postmaster at Aiken, was the cause of the expulsion of the lady writer and her sick companion, from the place at which it is dated by a mob. We published an account of the matter a day or two ago.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 2, 1859.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—We are in what is called the Fine Woods District, 120 miles west of Charleston. Aiken is a small town of not more than 1,000 inhabitants, and the dullest place I ever saw. All the work that is done in this country is done by the slaves, and they do just as little as they possibly can.

The houses are open and not half made, with the doors off the hinges, and the windows won't shut; you could put your hand in the cracks all around the sashes. The whole country has the appearance of lazy, shiftless, degenerating decay. The white people are the most lazy, shiftless, dirty, ignorant set of beings it is possible to conceive of. They are lounging about the streets and stores all day, a moving heap of rags, dirt and ignorance, looking little better, and often knowing less than the slaves—too proud to work, and too poor to live—Mrs. Stowe's description, in Uncle Tom's Cabin, of the poor whites of the South, is in no way over drawn, but often falls of a description of their destitution and ignorance.

The slaves are of all colors and shades from the most sooty black to a perfect white. There was a waiter at the Hotel at Charleston, who was as white as you or I, with blue eyes and sandy hair, and not the least appearance of African blood that I could see. I thought him an Irishman, and my husband thought him an American; but from our host, to our surprise, we found him to be a slave, the property of a planter a few miles south of Charleston.

Aiken is quite a resort for consumptives. It lies on high ground, and is surrounded by a yellow pine forest. After coming from cold and warm, the atmosphere pure and delightful. We have been out all the morning without cloaks or shawls. And I ought not to complain of a country that gives my daughter health; but, in spite of all my wishes, the hours hang heavily upon me. We have no company except the two young ladies from New York—the one sick and the other to take care of her, and a gent from Ohio, also sick, and a testy old bachelor, which is worse than being sick.

This monotonous life is occasionally broken by a negro whipping. The other day, as I was walking down a street, I saw quite a crowd of people, and soon beheld in their midst a large, tall negro, with his arms pinioned behind him, who had been driven twelve miles that morning by a white man; the man riding on a horse and driving him before him, using two long ropes as we use lines to drive our horses.

The man said that the negro had started to run away, and he had caught him and brought him back. The negro said that he belonged to a man a few miles south, and only lost his way in the woods, and if they would let him, he would go right home. They flogged him, put him in the calaboose, (a negro prison,) and what has become of him since I do not know, but feel quite sure that they had the ropes on the wrong man, for the negro was much the smartest looking of the two.

Last Sunday, just after morning service, we heard a great noise in the street, and on looking out we saw a black man trying to get away from two white men. His face was cut and bleeding profusely. They tied his hands behind him, stripped off his back jacket, took him into their store which is nearly opposite to our house, tied him down to the floor, and gave him fifty lashes in the course of the next half hour—not all at once. After eight or ten lashes he groaned most piteously at every stroke of the whip. And all the crime that we could learn that he had committed was to protect the black nurse from taking a whistle which he had bought and given to his boy, and giving it to his master's boy. The slave and nurse were quarrelling about it when the master came home from church. He came into the kitchen, took a paddling-board and broke it over the slave's head, then struck him a blow with the rolling-pin. The slave rushed into the street, and the fuss began that attracted our attention.

I have heard many censure the master for whipping his slave on Sunday, but not one that he was whipped at all. While we—poor craven wretches that we are—have to witness such things, and dare not open our mouths in disapproval of it, we feel deeply ashamed for being such a coward, but we could not do the poor slaves any good, but ourselves much harm; so we bite our lips, and keep silent before folks; but bye your own pillows we feel as valiant, and crow as independently as young roosters when they get upon their own dunghill.

And this is life in the South. Here is Southern chivalry, the aristocracy of America, the constituency of a Butler and a Brooks. But give me my Northern home, however humble. I would rather be almost anything (except a doughface) in the free North, than to be a mistress of the best plantation in South Carolina.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO R. R.—We learn from the Alton *Courier* that the contract which Major Sinnart went on to effect, has been satisfactorily completed and that the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Road will, in all probability, pass into the hands of the bondholders in a short time. The back claims of the employees, it is stated, are provided for.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Forty-Two Lives Lost.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 30th.]

The steamers collided about one and a half miles above Aurora, Ind., very near the bend in the river, where the Iowa and Madison struck each other only a few weeks since. Mr. John L. Conaway was at the wheel of the Holmes, and a striker at the wheel of the Gibson, the pilot, we understand, not being at his post. Pilot Conaway blew the whistle for the starboard, which was not answered by the Gibson until the boats were near each other. The Holmes was in the middle of the river, and the Gibson quartering from the point on the Kentucky side, towards the Indiana shore. The G. struck the Holmes on her larboard side, near her forward chalk, and she commenced sinking immediately, in about forty feet of water. The cabin separated from the hull, and floated down the river, with the passengers and crew hanging on to the wreck. The boat was not over three minutes going down, and had not the hull separated from the cabin, the loss of life would have been far greater than it was.

The Gibson swung round, and was run over to the Kentucky shore, where she also sunk in 25 feet of water. Her cabin also parted and floated off, and was met by the Caroline between Warsaw and the mouth of Log Lick, with a flat alongside, and several men were taking from the wreck boxes, etc. The cabin of the Holmes was caught about a mile above Rising Sun, and the boat by the steamer Kentucky to the Kentucky shore. No lives were lost off the Gibson, but of the eighty-six passengers, cabin and deck, on the steamer Holmes, *forty-two are dead!*

NAMES OF THE LOST.

From Mr. Lamont, clerk of the Holmes, we obtained the following list of the lost from off that boat. A Frenchman named Louis Dupon, wife and three children, re-shipped from the Clara Dean at Cincinnati; Henry Welch, wife and three children, of Wheeling, Va.; a family of seven shipped at Wheeling, names unknown, consisting of a man, wife, two daughters and son; David Gillen, of Alleghany, Pa.; John Milligan, of Rush township, Tuscarawas Co., O.; John Vance, from Wheeling, Va.; Samuel Owarth, wife and child, from Parkersburg for Madison, Ind.; James Caldwell, engineer; Hiram F. Griffith and sister, Emma Ann Griffith, from Bridgeport, O., for Burlington, Iowa; Herman Nold, wife and three children, Pittsburg; a Frenchman, shipped at Cincinnati, name unknown; a child, name unkown, was found yesterday at the foot of Laughrey Island; Thomas McDonald, ——Logan and John Evans, deck hands, and a colored fireman; and ——Williams, cabin boy. Four others are missing, but are supposed to have come up on the Kentucky to this city. The Holmes had 56 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

The passengers saved were taken to the shore from the floating cabin, in skiffs, and conveyed to Aurora, where every attention was given them by the citizens of that place.

The excitement on the two steamers when the collision occurred, was immense. Men, women and children rushed to the deck of the steamer, screaming and begging assistance. The scene was heart-rending in the extreme, and cannot be described.

One youth named Robert Welch, whose father, mother and three sisters were lost, sprang into the river, and seizing a fourth sister aged five years, swam to shore. Another lady, Mrs. Daniel Bishard, of Madison, Ohio, forgot her child until after she left the wreck. Captain Kennedy found the little girl alive, laying between two mattresses, on the hurricane roof, yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, being eleven hours after the accident took place.

Yesterday three of the bodies were taken out of the wreck of the Holmes; also a large amount of baggage belonging to the passengers. There is yet a large number of trunks missing. Capt. Kennedy will save from the Holmes' wreck all that is valuable, and have it brought to this city. All the books, papers and money in the office were lost.

The passengers lost various sums, in all, amounting to about a hundred thousand dollars. The freight on the Holmes consisted of 4,011 kegs nails, 9,245 bdls paper, 1,079 pkgs dry goods, 231 bxs glass and glass ware, and 36 pkgs sundry merchandise. She was owned by Captain Thomas Kennedy, Clerk John Lamont, Engineer James Caldwell, Messrs. Wall, Mason and John Bell, all of Pittsburg. She was valued at $18,000, and was insured in the Citizens' and Monongahela Companies of Pittsburg, for $12,000. The Gibson was loaded deep with a valuable cargo of sugar and molasses, all for Cincinnati. Her owners were Dr. Brown and Captain McKinley. She was valued at $20,000, and insured for two-thirds her value, in offices of this city. On the Holmes were 56 head of fine sheep and two thoroughbred colts. The hulls of both steamers are lying in deep water above Aurora, entirely out of sight.

The citizens of Aurora, particularly the ladies, were very prompt in their attentions to the sufferers, who had lost all their clothing, baggage, &c., and re-furnished them with clothes and supplied them with what food could be obtained.

Several of the officers of each steamer came up to this city yesterday, minus their baggage, &c., and report that the hulls of both steamers are lying in deep water above Aurora, entirely out of sight.

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Many of the most experienced politicians in Washington assert that nothing can prevent the calling of an extra session about the first of September. Every day adds to the complications and difficulties of the Post Office Department.

—Douglas is said to decline being a candidate before the Charleston Convention, giving as a reason, that "the Opposition are sure to succeed in the next Presidential election."

—Col. Lockridge denies, through the San Antonio *Herald*, that he and his filibusters are after negroes in Mexico, but says that they are bound for Arizona and its latent wealth.

—The Washington *Star* says that Judge Taney and other relations of the late Francis B. Key, will apply to the President for assistant counsel in the prosecution of Sickles.

—According to a Washington *on dit*, Col. Geo. W. Boardman has purchased the *Union* newspaper, and will take possession on the 11th of April.

—As an evidence of the difficulty of getting any business transacted at Washington with either of the Departments of Government, it is stated by a Washington paper that a gentleman visited one of them 35 times; not waiting in the ante-room 300 hours, and walked between his hotel and the Department 51 miles before his business was disposed of, and when disposed of, his tavern bill had nearly absorbed the amount of allowance, to say nothing of the loss of time and detention from the engagements of home.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

FOUND DEAD.—The Waukesha (Wis.) *Democrat* says that the body of Benjamin Bragaman, a well-known music teacher in that vicinity, was found dead in a field about one mile east of Waukesha. It was considerably decomposed, and had probably lain where it was found some two weeks.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A young man named Henry O'Hara, Jr., about twenty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, black hair, and having a short thumb on his right hand, fell from the schooner Heligoland, off Fort Washington, on the 18th of March, and was drowned. Any person finding the body will confer a great favor by informing his father, Henry O'Hara, at Kenosha, Wis.—*Mil. Free Dem.*

ROBBERY.—The provision store of a Mr. Butt, Valparaiso, Ind., was robbed on Thursday evening last of $500 in bills, while the clerk was absent at a restaurant. Some twenty-five dollars in specie, and papers of value, were overlooked by the thief.

A WOLF AND WIFE STORY.—The Tuscola *Pioneer* relates the following:

A man a few days since, while chopping in the woods some six miles west of Lexington, Lenilac County, near his own dwelling was attacked by a ferocious wolf, which, at the first signal, grasped his victim by the throat. The wife, standing in the door of the house, saw the position of her husband, and, running up, seized the ax, and with one blow brained the wolf—the wolf so disabled him as to make him release his hold. A few more blows finished him entirely, but not until the husband succeeded in cutting the throat of her husband so that he expired immediately.

ALMOST A POISONING CASE.—A painful accident occurred to Mrs. C. J. Horsman yesterday, which will doubtless confine her to her bed for some time, and which came very near ensuing her her life. It seems that she had been in the habit of using a solution of oxalic acid for some domestic purpose, which by some mischance was placed on the table near a bottle of sweet spirits of nitre. Having occasion to take a mouthful of the nitre for a slight ailment, Mrs. Horsman took from the table the bottle of which she supposed the nitre was contained, and swallowed the poison. She immediately discovered her mistake, and with great presence of mind called for some warm water, which she took in a quantity large enough to cause vomiting, and succeeded in expelling the poison. Physicians were immediately called in, and Mrs. Horsman out of danger. She is indebted for her life to her promptness and presence of mind.—*Rockford (Ill.) News.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—It becomes our painful duty this week to announce the death of Isaac Grantham, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, which took place on Saturday evening last, at the Randolph House, in this city. He was as well as usual throughout the day and partook of a hearty supper. About eight o'clock in the evening he was coming in from the back yard, when just as he got into the back door he fell to the ground. He was quickly conveyed to his room and a physician called to his aid, but he died in a few minutes.

Mr. Grantham was one of the pioneer settlers of Mcdonough County, and has, by his uniform uprightness and honesty, won himself a reputation that few men are fortunate enough to possess. He has for the last ten or twelve years filled the office of County Clerk, to the entire satisfaction of all parties; and the faithfulness and ability with which he has discharged its duties has won him a lasting reputation as an honest and efficient officer.—*Macomb (Ill.) Enterprise.*

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, March 30.

No intelligence has been received in reference to the alleged transfer of Sartiges to a European Court. He has been going for two years, and has not gone yet. Nobody feels interested either way.

Douglas has reconsidered his purpose of addressing the Administration the first session of the Connecticut, and will find an excuse for dodging his promise.

Notwithstanding the laborous efforts to prejudice the public mind in favor of Sickles, and the silent course of Key's friends, developments are expected on the trial which will produce a reaction in favor of Sickles, and show Sickles in the most unenviable light.

Mr. Eustis, of La., is to marry the daughter of Corcoran, the banker, on the 5th of April; the reception cards are out.

Vanderbilt is here demanding that Government shall give the preference to his steamers over the Cunard line, in transporting the foreign mails, according to the requirements of law.

The delay in Lord Lyon's arrival is supposed to have been occasioned by a visit of the Curacoa to Madeira.

The ministerial movement for Mr. Guthrie has been principally stimulated by Mr. P. G. Washington late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is traveling emissary for Guthrie's nomination at Charleston.

The President is searching for a successor to Buchanan Henry, who has retired from his private Secretaryship, but finds it difficult to get one, from his irritability of temper, and trying scenes and quarrels constantly with the whole household.

Gen. Pierce's friends here do not regard his recent letter as preventing his nomination at Charleston, if it should be practicable.

LATEST FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Ice still firm in Lake Pepin!—Boats Running from Hedwing to St. Paul.

[From the Milwaukie Free Democrat 30th.]

We learn from, Henry Martin, Esq., of the firm of Bacon, Martin, & Co., of this city, who came down from St. Paul last evening, via La Crosse, that the Mississippi river is open from Red Wing at the head of Lake Pepin to St. Paul. On Saturday the Str. Time and Tide fired up and left St. Paul, coming down as far as Hastings, where she tied up. On Sunday morning she came down to Red Wing, but was unable to proceed down the lake. Mr. Martin reports the ice in the lake, about two feet thick and firm. Large quantities are being cut for the St Louis market. Boats are running from Red Wing to Hedwing, on the foot of the Lake to points below, and were crowded with passengers. Burbank runs his line of stages around the Lake, between Reed's Landing and Red Wing. The opening will undoubtedly be two weeks later than last year.

Chicago St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Committee of the Bondholders of the Chicago St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company give notice, in our advertising columns, that the agreement providing for the purchase of the road at the Trustees sales thereof, is now ready for signature at the office of the Company, No. 19 Wall street. The leading organization contemplated under this agreement meets with general approval, and has already been assented to by holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage and Land Grants. The prospects are favorable to an early completion of the road. Bondholders who desire to avail of the provisions of the agreement, are required to sign before May 2.

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Dry Goods and Carpets.

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

WHOLESALE

DRY-GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE.

(For Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

SHEETINGS, SILKS,
SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS,
PRINTS, DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LAWNS, DELAINES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Also, at Retail,

CARPETS.

Curtain Goods, Oil Cloths,
Mattresses, Mattings,
Bedding, Rugs,
Blankets, Druggets, &c.

300 pcs. ENGLISH

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

VELVET CARPETS,

Tapestry Carpets,

Three-ply Carpets,

Ingrain Carpets

AT RETAIL

At Less Prices than Can be Purchased Elsewhere in Chicago.

P. Palmer & Co.

SPRING TRADE, - 1859

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 Lake Street,

Are now Prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Beautiful

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks, Magnificent Styles,
Valencias, Poil de Chevre,
Printed Barages, Challies, de Laines,
Embroideries, Laces,
French, English and American Prints
and Brilliants.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,
135 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 135
mch5 6t&tf

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.—

LINEN SHEETINGS—all widths,
TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
COTTON SHEETINGS—5-4 to 10-4,
NAPKINS, DOYLAS, AND TOWELS,
Piano and Table Covers,
COUNTER ANDS, ALL SIZES,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—the Best now in market.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of the above named Goods just received by T. B. CARTER,
mh24,'59 77 136 Lake street.

BATHING AND CARRIAGE SPONGES.

Fine Chamois Skins.

For sale by
mh30 J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.

IRON RETORTS,
PURE QUICKSILVER,
Gold Scales and Weights,
TRAVELING FLASKS,
MEDICINE CHESTS,

And Medicines of every description for Travelers, for sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
mh30 Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake st.

MONOPOLY KINDLING AND STOVE WOOD.

SAWED AND SPLIT BY STEAM MACHINERY,

PATENTED MAY 15, 1855.

An opportunity is now offered to purchase the exclusive right to use Conners' celebrated Wood Splitter for this and the adjoining States. Said Splitter has taken the (Crystal Palace, New York, and silver medal at the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, Chicago. It has been practically tested for four years in all the eastern cities with unparalled success, and is now in use in this city. It is to be seen at DUTTON'S Stable, Franklin-st., between Lake and Water streets. mh31 cl&tf 3m

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—Hard Bread and Crackers.—The subscribers would call attention of emigrants to their superior facilities for supplying them with Hard Bread and Crackers. Having been many years in the California trade, we can assure all who entrust their orders to us perfect satisfaction.

O. KENDALL & SONS,
mh31-1m e581 Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA AT THE

French China Emporium

—OF—

A. JAEGER & CO.,

No. 103 . . . Lake Street . . . No. 103

(Between Clark and Dearborn.)

Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White CHINA,

In great variety.

FINE DOUBLE SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL BOHEMIAN CUT GLASSWARE,
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES AND VASES,
FINE IVORY AND COMMON CUTLERY,
AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
White Granite Ware,
COMMON CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

that was ever brought to this city.

For Families and Hotels,

Is to be found, at LOWER PRICES than at any other house in the city, at the

FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM OF
A. Jaeger & Co.,
103 LAKE STREET, between Clark and Dearborn.
mh7-1y-e587

LOOK SHARP for the CHEAP STORE,

245 Lake Street.

Crockery, Glass, China,

Are selling lower than ever offered in this city. We wish to call attention to our Crockery department, our old stand which is now rebuilding, and offer GREAT BARGAINS. Our store will be completed in a few days, when we will call on the. PACKARD & HULL,
mh31 e582 3m 245 Lake street.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE.—For Sale: A FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, on the North Side, near St. James' Church. Corner Lot, 75 by 118 feet. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the Lake Shore near Lake View.

AN IMPROVED AND CULTIVATED FARM of 320 acres, in Lake county, Illinois, 40 miles from Chicago, and from Harrington Station, on the Chicago and Fond du Lac Railroad. Title perfect. Terms easy. Also, several good houses complete; several springs of water, with a mill power of 25 feet, 150 rods from the farm house, &c. Altogether, a most desirable farm and country residence.

A FARM IN DE KALB COUNTY, near Sandwich station, on the Galena Branch. Twenty acres prairie and six acres of timber, in a thickly settled vicinity, within five miles of Sycamore, the county seat.

The undersigned offer for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, building lots in the City of Chicago, Cook county, in the States and in Wisconsin. To purchasers who buy to improve, we will sell on long credit, and at low rates of interest.
mh28 1m-e581 ODEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE,—11,000 Acres carefully selected Pine Timber Lands on the Menominee river. Title perfect. Price low. Apply to
mh31 ELLIS & ELLIS.

FOR SALE.—No. 7.—Large Water Lot, 4 of an acre, No. 9 on Lumber street, with cribs, barn and dock. River front 140 feet. Other property will be taken in part payment. Price, $7,000.

No. 15—House and Lot in Evanston. Lot 100x200 feet. Terms easy. Price, $6,500.

No. 14—Brick House, two stories, West Washington street, ten rooms and cellar under the whole. Price, $9,000.

No. 21—Handsome Brick House corner Indiana avenue and Eldridge Place. Lot 100x150 feet. Terms easy. Price, $12,000.

No. 22—S. E. of Lot 4, Block 49, Original Town, 42 feet front on Clinton street, near Washington, by 150 feet deep, with good frame house. Price, $7,500.

No. 24—Lot 13, Block 68, Original Town, 50 feet on Carrol street, by 150 feet deep. Price, $2,000; cash or time.

No. 25—Lot 5, Block 2, S. E. Q. Sec. 21, 39, 14, on Grove street, near Halsted. Price, $40 per foot.

No. 29—A very valuable property on Empire Slip and South Water, 200 feet by 100 feet WATER FRONT, occupied with lumber yards, and tracts connecting with Halsted and Canal streets. Will be sold at a bargain, in whole or sub-divided in large lots. Also, a GREAT BARGAIN in the vacant property on Canal street, by applying to
REES, DENMAN & CO.,
No. 42 Lasalle street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOMESTEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukie brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in the village of Oconomowoc, Lake Town, Jefferson Co., Wisconsin, only 30 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS,

For particulars address post office box 1903. mh31 1t&tf

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

The Subscriber having had much practical experience in

SELECTING AND LOCATING LAND

in the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections for Land Warrants or Cash. Sales effected and money now be made in

Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Persons having Warrants can have them located in their own name.

And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed; Payable in One Year!

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agency,
mh15 e59 1y 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

WABASH AVENUE.—I Will sell cheap for cash a vacant lot, or a house and lot, on this street. M. A. NEFF,
mh31 e584 2m No. 33 Wells street.

WEST SIDE LOTS.—I Will Sell on Easy Terms, for cash one or more lots on Carpenter street, between Washington and Madison streets. Each lot is 66 by 190 feet. Apply at 33 Wells street, or M. A. Neff's Landing and Red Wing. The opening will undoubtedly be two weeks later than last year.

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Dry Goods.

PER LAST STEAMER.

WE WILL EXHIBIT

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28th,

ONE OF THE

Largest and Choicest Assortments

IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Super Silk Robes,
Plaid and Lyons Dress Silks,
Pine Apple Robes "A Volante,"
Organdy Robes "A due Jupe,"
Paris Printed Organdies,
New Styles Paris Dress Goods.
Laces and Embroideries,

And many very scarce styles of Goods

CONFINED TO US

That Cannot be Replaced this Season.

We have now in store, incomparably the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK

—OF—

General Dry Goods

WEST OF NEW YORK.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

MAMMOTH STORE,

167 and 169 Lake street.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

WINDOW GLASS.

A Full Supply of Fox & Co's

AMERICAN GLASS.

—ALSO—

CHANCE'S ENGLISH SHEET GLASS,

Which for evenness of surface and uniform regularity is unsurpassed.

CONTRACTS MADE
For furnishing Glass for Buildings.

LARGE GLASS FOR STORE FRONTS
Cut to any size required.

COLORED AND ORNAMENTAL GLASS
For Transoms, &c.

DOUBLE THICK GLASS
For Skylights and Green Houses.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CUTTING AND PACKING.

LEWIS & PAGE,
mh28 cl60 2w 163 South Water-st.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA AT THE

French China Emporium

—OF—

A. JAEGER & CO.,

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(Between Clark and Dearborn.)

Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White CHINA,

In great variety.

FINE DOUBLE SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
BEAUTIF

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS.

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

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Invite inspection of their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and

GENERAL DECORATIONS,

Which they feel confident will be found unrivalled in quality and cheapness.

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NEW SPRING STYLES,

Splendid Array of Rich

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SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.

Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of

WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES

Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and home keepers generally that contemplate re-furnishing their Houses with Wall Paper and Window Shades, to our large and complete assortment of the same.

We are always prepared to execute

Paper Hanging

In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the States, on the most favorable terms.

Public Buildings, Churches, Offices and Dwellings papered by contract or otherwise in a superior style, and all of our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.

H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,

Dealers in Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings, Venetian Blinds, Bordered and Figured Window Shades and Fixtures. 42 RANDOLPH STREET,

mh11-6m-c422 Chicago, Illinois.

ORN-AMENTAL PAPER HANG-INGS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Our entire stock of

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Consisting of a large and beautiful assortment of MOULDINGS, STATUES, MEDALLIONS, ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC., is offered

Without regard to Cost,

By H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,

mh8-c378-3m No. 88 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Pianos, Music, Etc.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Gold Medal Pianofortes,

—AT—

ROOT & CADEY'S,

95 - - - Clark Street - - - 95

We have now a fair assortment of these splendid instruments, which the musical public is invited to examine, in preference to the (probability) more showy and flashy pianos that give their possessors, we are permitted to assure the following testimonials of Hon. P. Fowler of Waterville, Ky., one of the oldest and most reliable Piano Manufacturers in the country, and who has had the Sole Agency for the Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Pianos, our sales have been

Over Three Hundred

and of this large number it is not one instance known that we have had any dissatisfied or unfavorable report of them; but, on the contrary, we have received continually the most unqualified expressions of satisfaction and delight, on the part of those individuals by whom they were purchased. Every instrument is warranted to give entire satisfaction for three years; and the many Teachers of the Piano Forte and Professionals of this city, under whose supervision they have experienced almost constant use, cordially unite with all who are acquainted with the merits of these Instruments, in pronouncing them in every respect,

THE PERFECT PIANO!!

Our experience is prolisely of the same import, and we are permitted to refer to some of our most prominent citizens who have bought of us.

STEINWAY PIANOES.

A new lot of Splendid Violins, Strings, Etc., Etc., just received.

ROOT & CADEY,

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H. M. HIGGINS, MUSIC PUB-LISHER, 48 Lake street, has still on hand the largest stock of Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise to be found in the Northwest. I am Sole Agent for the celebrated Model Melodeon," made by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, also agent for Lighte, Newton & Bradbury's PIANOS, both of which I sell at Factory prices. I also keep the following other manufacturers in the world, and is the most important mechanical improvement. Instead of the iron bar, as in other makers do—which gives the instrument a metallic and disagreeable sound—our case is made entirely of wood, which renders it necessary to weaken the part of the instrument where the greatest power and strength is required, by running across the grain of the wood, Lipsitz, Newton & Bradbury's instruments have no such defect, as the Iron Frame is made into proper form by the aid of steam and powerful machinery. A strain of ten tons will make no impression on the rack, while the fibres of the wood instead of being weakened by the conflicting being increased in greater distances, have their natural power of resistance greatly augmented by the peculiar form they are made in, as patented in the Patent Arch Wrest. Every instrument is warranted.

All kinds of Church Music kept constantly on hand.

The largest and latest Glee Book is the MINNE-HA-HA. Price, single copy, 75 cents, sent by mail postpaid; per dozen, $6.50. All orders must be addressed to H. M. HIGGINS, 48 Lake street, Chicago. jal15-1866-1y

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

P. W. GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of

RAILROAD CARS,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Forges, Post and Core Mills and Bolts;

Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Wood Mortising ——— Shingle Mills, Shaft Hangers, Pulleys, Boxes, Gearing, Spindle Work, POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.

☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

P. W. GATES, ——— E. A. WARNER, ——— T. CHALMERS,

C. C. WARNER, ——— D. R. FRASER.

April 22, 1858.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwelling Houses, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock and Carter & Hunter, Architects of this city.

☞ For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 and 33 South Jefferson street.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1858.—3m7-1y P. LESTER & CO.

JUL. VOM HOEVEL & CO., (LATE SCHMITT, VOM HOEVEL & CO.,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, Etc.,

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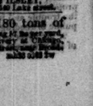

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FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

20 Lake street, Chicago.

mc11-1y-b405

Brass Foundries.

T. C. SMITH & CO.

[LATE NOURSE & OWENS.]

CHICAGO BRASS FOUNDRY AND COPPERSMITH WORKS.

Working in Brass and Copper in all their various branches. Superintendents, Engineers and the public generally, are respectfully informed that we are now manufacturing Marine Work, suitable for locomotive or stationary Engines always on hand, or made to order at short notice. Also, all kinds of Castings done to order. Manufacturers of Lift and Force Pumps, of all sizes, suitable for Railroads, Steamboats, &c.

CORNER OF MARKET & WASHINGTON STREETS, Chicago.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Manufactory 116 and 118 Franklin-st.

SALES ROOM, 104 LAKE STREET.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Refrigerators, Artesian Well Pipe, Smoke Pipe, Steam Whistles, Safes and Still Worms, Fireman's Bellets, and all kinds of Plumber's Materials, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Grocery Canisters, Toilet Sets. A large stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves,

de 11m95-1y

General Agents.

TRIPP, HALE & CO.,

General Patent Office Depot,

No. 100 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally that they have opened the above office as a place for the transaction of a

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